

THE MESSAGE.

President Harrison Presents His Views Upon the Various Questions of Public Importance.

Tariff Reform Needed.—The Inequitable Tariff Schedule Demands Revision, but the Principals of Protection Must Stand.

[The following extracts from the President's message were received by a special telegram but not until after it was too late for them to be published.]

To The Senate And House Of Representatives.

There are few transactions in the administration of government that are even temporarily held in the confidence of those charged with the conduct of public business. Every step taken is under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people. The state of the union is known from day to day and suggestions as to needed legislation find an earlier voice than that which speaks in these annual communications of the President to congress.

Good will and cordiality have characterized our relations and correspondence with other governments and the year closed leaves few international questions of importance remaining unadjusted. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of still pending questions upon satisfactory and honorable terms. The dealings of this government with other states have been marked by frankness and sincerity, our purpose avowed and our methods free from intrigue. This course has borne rich fruit in the past and it is our duty as a nation, to preserve the heritage of good repute which a century of right dealing with foreign governments has secured to us.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

It is a matter of congratulation that the first year of the second century of our constitutional existence finds as honored guests within our borders, the representatives of all the independent states of North and South America, met together in earnest conference touching the best methods of perpetuating and expanding the relations of mutual interest and friendliness extended among them.

That the opportunity thus afforded for promoting closer international relations and the increased prosperity of the states represented will be used for the mutual good of all I cannot permit myself to doubt.

Our people will await with interest and confidence the results to flow from so auspicious a meeting of allied and, in large part, identical interests.

The recommendations of this international conference of enlightened statesmen will have the attention of congress and its co-operation in the removal of unnecessary barriers to beneficial intercourse between the nations of America; but while the commercial results which it is hoped will follow this conference are worthy of pursuit and of the great interest they have excited, it is believed the crowning benefit will be found in the better securities which may be devised for the maintenance of peace among all American nations and the settlement of all conventions by methods which Christian civilization can approve. While viewing with interest our national resources and products, the delegates, I am sure, find a higher satisfaction in the evidences of unselfish friendship which everywhere attend the intercourse with our people.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

Our relations with China have the attentive consideration which their magnitude and interest demand. The failure of the treaty negotiated under the administration of my predecessor for the further and more complete restriction of Chinese labor immigration and with it the legislation of the last session of congress dependent thereon, leaves some questions open which congress should now approach in that wise and just spirit which should characterize the relations of two great and friendly powers, while our supreme interests demand the exclusion of a laboring element which experience has shown to be incompatible with our social life. All steps to compass this imperative need should be accompanied with a recognition of the claim of those strangers now lawfully among us to humane and just treatment. The accession of the young emperor of China marks, we may hope, an era of progress and prosperity for the great country over which he is called to rule.

NATURALIZATION PROBLEM.

Questions continue to arise as to our relations with several countries in respect to the rights of naturalized citizens. Especially is this the case with France, Italy, Russia and Turkey, and to a less extent with Switzerland. From time to time earnest efforts have been made to regulate this subject by conventions. An improper use of naturalization should not be permitted, but it is important that those who have been duly naturalized should everywhere be accorded recognition of the rights pertaining to citizenship of the country of their adoption. The appointment of special conventions for that purpose is recognized in treaties which this government has concluded with a number of European states and it is advisable that the difficulties which now arise in our relations with other countries on the same subject should be similarly adjusted.

THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC.

The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States. Our minister at Rio Janeiro was at once instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the provisional government, and the Brazilian representatives at the capital were instructed by the provisional government to continue their functions. Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has therefore, suffered no interruption. Our minister has been further instructed to extend, on the part of this government, a formal and cor-

dial recognition of the new republic so soon as the majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance.

PRINCIPLES OF PROTECTION.

Within our own borders a general condition of prosperity prevails. The harvests of the last summer were exceptionally abundant and the trade condition now prevailing seems to promise a successful season to the merchant and the manufacturer and general employment of our working people.

The report of the secretary and treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, as been prepared, and will be presented to congress. It presents with clearness the fiscal operations of the government and I avail myself of it to obtain some facts for use here. The aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were \$287,050,058.84, derived as follows: From customs, \$223,832,740.68; from internal revenue, \$139,881,513.92; from miscellaneous sources, \$23,335,803.24. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$281,996,615.60 and the total expenditures, including the sinking fund, were \$329,579,929.25.

THE MENACING SURPLUS.

The existence of so large an actual and anticipated surplus should have the immediate attention of congress with a view to reducing the receipts of the Treasury to the needs of the government as closely as may be.

The collection of moneys not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people and the presence of so large a surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business. It has called into use expedients of very questionable propriety, for putting it into circulation.

We should not collect revenue for the purpose of anticipating our bonds beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, but any unappropriated surplus in the treasury should be so used, as there is no other lawful way of returning the money to circulation and the profit realized by the government it offers a substantial advantage.

AN IRREGULAR EXPEDIENT.

The loaning of public funds to the banks without interest, upon the security of government bonds, I regard as an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary and unnatural increase of the banking capital of favored localities and compels a cautious and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to commercial interests.

It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposits will sell their bonds to the treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into circulation, and the deposits now outstanding should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purchase of bonds. It is fortunate that such a use can be made of existing surplus, and for some time to come, of any casual surplus that may exist after congress has taken the necessary steps for a reduction of the revenue.

Such legislation should be promptly but very considerably enacted.

TARIFF REVISION RECOMMENDED.

I recommend a revision of our tariff law, both in its administrative features, and in the schedule. The need of the former is generally conceded, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied and the best methods for their correction will probably not be difficult. Uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is quite desirable that questions affecting rates and classifications should be promptly decided.

The preparation of a new schedule of custom duties is a matter of great delicacy, because of its effect upon the business of the country and of great difficulty by reason of the wide divergence of opinions as to the objects that may be promoted by such legislation. Some disturbance of business may perhaps result from the consideration of this subject by congress, but this temporary ill effect will be reduced to a minimum by prompt action and the assurance which the country enjoys that any necessary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home industries.

PROTECTION MUST BE MAINTAINED.

The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protection principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as our shops.

These duties necessarily have relation to other things beside public revenues. We cannot limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home production, to work, to wages and to the commercial independence of our country, and the wise and patriotic legislators should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these. The necessary reduction in our public revenues can, I am sure, be made without making the smaller burden more onerous than the larger by reason of the disabilities and limitations which the process of reduction puts upon both capital and labor. The free list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home products can supply.

REMOVE THE TOBACCO TAX.

The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden which was imposed only because our revenue from custom duties was insufficient for its public needs.

If safe provisions can be devised, the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and manufactures would also offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus.

SERVICE PENSIONS FAVORED.

The law now provides a pension for every soldier and sailor who was mustered into the service of the United States during the civil war and is now suffering from wounds or disease having an origin in the service and the line of duty. Two of three necessary facts—muster and disability—are usually susceptible of easy proof, but the third—origin in the service—is often difficult and, in many deserving cases, impossible to establish.

That very many of those who endured the hardships of our most bloody and arduous campaigns are now disabled from diseases that had a real, if not traceable, origin in service we do not doubt. Be-

sides, there is another class, composed of men, many of whom served an enlistment of three full years, and of re-enlisted veterans who added a fourth year of service, who escaped the casualties of battles and the assaults of disease, who were in every battle line of their command and were mustered out in sound health and have, since the close of the war, while fighting with the same indomitable and independent spirit the contests of civil life, been overcome by disease or casualty.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures the Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Mertz and Hale.

MINNEAPOLIS' HOLOCAUST.

Many People Reported to Have Perished in the Flames.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 1.—One of the most horrible holocausts which ever happened in this city took place last evening at 10 o'clock. An alarm of fire was turned in and it was soon known that the Tribune building was on fire. This tall, eight story building, occupied almost wholly by printing offices. In an incredible short time the flames were bursting through the roof and the windows of the upper stories. The fire department was promptly on the ground, but were powerless to stay the flames. Now came a scene that stout men turned from in horror—one that froze the blood of the thousands who looked, but were powerless to save. Faces white with terror were seen at the upper window piteous cries for help and shrieks filled the air. The largest ladder hardly reached to the fifth story windows. The flames at the very first seized on the elevator, and the only stairway, and all means of exit from the upper stories were cut off excepting one fire escape in one corner of the building. This afforded a means of escape to a number, but many were cut off from this by the flames. Some men were seen to leave the building by means of telephone wires. They went fifteen or twenty feet and then dropped and were crushed out of all semblance to humanity. Three others jumped from the windows near the same place and were instantly killed. One poor wretch in the upper window was seen in his desperation to place a revolver to his head and fire and fall backward in the flames. The firemen did everything possible, but none of the doomed being in the sixth and seventh stories were out of reach and little could be done for them. One man jumped from the seventh story on the First avenue side and was crushed to a pulp. It is now thought that at least fifteen or twenty persons perished in the flames.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their popularity purely on their merits. Mertz & Hale, Druggists.

PARDONED.

Clara Graham, the Girl Horse-thief, Now at Liberty.

A dispatch from Jefferson City, last night stated that Clara Graham, the female horse thief sent to the penitentiary from Jackson county, some time ago, had been pardoned by Governor Francis. The dispatch is as follows:

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 2.—Governor Francis granted a pardon to-day to Clara Graham, a girl 19 years old, who was convicted at Kansas City last April of horse stealing, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. The pardon was indorsed by the governor as follows: "Recommended by the judge, prosecuting attorney, previous good conduct of the prisoner and her father's promise to keep her at home hereafter." The documents in the case are quite voluminous. Chas. McCoy, who is a fugitive from justice, addressed the governor a letter assuming the blame, declaring that he drugged the girl, and left her in possession of the horse which had been taken from a livery stable. He announces his ability to dodge the officers, and is willing to assume the consequences of the crime. Soon after the girl was convicted her mother and father asked for her pardon. Governor Francis promised them that if she would demean herself properly for six months he would issue the pardon, and this evening he fulfilled the promise. The girl's father arrived here to-day and took her home.

Statement From Henry Beilheimer.

Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Mich. Gent: In December, 1887, I began using Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup for inflammatory rheumatism, from which I have been a great sufferer.

I used the Syrup and plasters, applying the latter to the parts affected also to the bottom of my feet. The Syrup relieved me from the first, and in March, 1888, discontinued its use, being entirely well.

From a personal knowledge of this and other similar cases affected by Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup I unhesitatingly recommend these remedies for rheumatism and blood diseases. J. S. BRUBAKER, Druggist, Vinton, Iowa W. E. BARD, Druggist.

—Foster Lester, a 18-year old lad killed 23 squirrels with a shot gun in the Flat Creek bottoms in two hours yesterday. The timber in that section is fairly alive with that kind of game just now.

A WARNING TO DRINKERS.

William Chrysler Once Wealthy and Respected Dies in the Poor House.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 3.—Yesterday at the County Poor House, at the age of 71 years, surrounded by squalid companions, and without a relative or old friend within call, Wm. Chrysler died. Brave, handsome, brilliant and wealthy, he came to Texas more than thirty years ago, and at once assumed a prominent place in the first circles of San Antonio society. He opened a furniture house, and for many years was the largest dealer in the State. Before the advent of railways his wagon trains could be met almost anywhere on the roads between San Antonio and the capitals of the Mexican States. He employed twenty men, and his annual income was enormous. He had no competitors, and lived the life of a prince. He was the most universally popular man in all this section. He took to drink and went down steadily. His business dropped off and his friends deserted him. Within a decade he had not a dollar or a place to sleep, and assumed the undisputed position of town drunkard, cursed by some, given alcohol by others, buffeted, despised and always penniless. Four or five years ago he made a desperate effort to reform, but the habit was too strong for him. As he was known to every public man in western Texas, his funeral yesterday was largely attended.

A handsome complexion is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. Pozzoni's Completion Powder gives it.

A DREADFUL MURDER.

Said Have Been Committed by a Texas Man.

Eagle Pass Tex., December 5.—Richard Duncan was arraigned in the District Court here yesterday charged with the murder of the Williamson family. Prior to last January the widow Naomi Williamson owned a small farm in San Saba County, Tex., and lived upon it with her grown children, Mrs. Lavinia Holmes, Beulah, and Ben Williamson. Toward the end of January she sold her farm to Duncan, who was courting Beulah and, escorted by him and a man named Landers, set out with her family to find a new home. The widow and her children traveled in a wagon, bought by Duncan, while he and Landers rode on horseback. Traveling in this manner the party were seen and identified by many on the lonely road from San Saba to Eagle Pass. On February 17 a herdman met them a dozen miles north of this city, traveling toward the Rio Grande. The women were never afterwards seen alive save by the murderers. Four days later Duncan and Landers crossed the river here, returning from Mexico, still on horseback, but alone. A week later they were seen returning toward San Saba with the wagon, team and household goods, which the missing family had used while traveling from San Saba. Meanwhile the bodies of three women and a man had been found by washerwomen in the Rio Grande, near the Hartz coal mines, some miles above the city. The skulls of all the bodies were terribly cut and broken, and heavy stones were secured by cords to the waists. The published descriptions of these bodies led to their identification as the Williamsons, and Duncan was arrested as the murderer, but Landers escaped. At the trial to-day the state produced five witnesses who identified the corpse of Lavinia Holmes by a false tooth; established the facts that Duncan and Landers traveled with the murdered family toward this point under assumed names, and pretending to false relationship, and that they returned latter alone, giving a false of what had become of the Williamsons. The trial will be continued to-morrow, and is exciting intense interest here.

Strictly Secular.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Mr. Cockrell to-day presented a memorial of citizens of Rails and Pike counties, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of any bill for the observance of Sunday or any other religious institution or rite, and also against any amendment of the constitution providing for religious instruction in the public schools. It prays that the government be kept strictly secular, and that church and state be entirely separate.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

Carthage, Mo., December 4.—Three counterfeiters were arrested at Pierce City last night and brought here this morning by Deputy United States Marshall Short, for examination before United States Commissioner Perkins. The commissioner being out of town the prisoners were lodged in jail until to-morrow. The names of the prisoners are George Sullinger, Wash Tate and Maj. Tate. Molds for making coin and a number of spurious nickels and a counterfeit \$10 gold piece were found on the prisoners.

The Bulling Murder Case.

St. Joseph, Mo., December 4.—The case of Louis Bulling, the wife murderer, which was remanded for trial last week by the supreme court of Missouri, was sent to Andrew county to-day by Judge Silas Woodson on a change of venue. Bulling was tried here last March, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. It is expected that the case will go to trial next week, as the Andrew county criminal court is now in session.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases. Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment.



EXAMINE BEFORE YOU BUY.

WHEN in a grocer's store you stand And cakes of IVORY SOAP demand, Be careful not to be misled And imitations take instead, For dealers oft will praise sing Of that which may more profit bring. Let not your senses clouded be Because a snowy cake you see, For villainy is not conned To darkest colors, bear in mind.

And oft the sham is not remote From fairest face or whitest coat. Examine well with careful eye The cake until the name you spy, And always thus be well assured That IVORY SOAP you have procured; And should a lingering doubt remain, 'Twill vanish like the darkest stain, When in the tub on washing day That cake of soap is brought in play.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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ARE NOT THE BENDERS.

The Prisoners Listen With the Deepest Interest to the Details of the Bender Crime.

The two women now in the Labette county jail at Oswego, Kan., awaiting trial as the notorious Kate Bender and her mother, are getting a little alarmed on account of the number of parties who identify them as the Bender women. The young one has been married seven times and is hardly sure what her name is, but she claims that during 1873 and 1874, the time the Bender crimes were committed, her name was Mrs. Herman Johnson and lived at Bay Port, Mich. She mentioned incidents including the death and burial of her child, and Sheriff Wilson finds on writing to that place that a man by the name of Herman Johnson did live there three years and that their child died and was buried by the people. The other incidents she named are found to be correct. The evidence is apparently overwhelming that this woman is not the one wanted, although there is a remarkable resemblance. They claim that they never heard of the crime until arrested and listen with the deepest interest to the details of the murder and make inquiries in regard to it, in a manner that shows that they are either innocent or are actors as true as life.

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